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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum -11°C.
Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 5-20 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-41 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Near
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamiir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 270

KABUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1963 (DALW 7, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

His Majesty's Message To Radhakrishnan

KABUL, Jan. 27.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Radhakrishnan, the Indian President in New Delhi, congratulating him on the occasion of the anniversary of the Indian Republic Day.

Tussle For British Labour Party

Leadership Opens

LONDON, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—The fateful tussle for the leadership of the British Labour Party opened officially on Friday starting point of nominations for a successor to Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, who died last week. The nominations list will close after seven days.

Socialists, heavyhearted at the blow dealt to their movement by a close contest for the leadership. On present form, it appeared the loss of their chief, expected July, 1961, would work on the slightly to favour the chances of Mr. Harold Wilson, 46, Labour's Foreign Secretary, against Mr. George Brown, 48, Deputy Party leader, some observers said.

But they added that movements of thought within the party between now and the election could throw the balance to Mr. Brown. Politicians believed a knife-edge verdict was possible if, as now seems likely, the field of candidates widens to include a third bidder for the supreme prize—Mr. James Callaghan, 50, "shadow" Chancellor of the Exchequer.

With more than two candidates, the election would be by a process of elimination, leaving only two contestants in a final ballot.

WEST GERMAN TEAM SCALE GROSSE ZINNE

CORTINA, Jan. 27, (DPA).—A three-men West German team of climbers successfully completed a new chapter of mountaineering history yesterday when they set foot on the 998 metres high peak of the Grosse Zinne in the Dolomite range yesterday after a gruelling vertical climb up the 558 metres high overhanging sheer northern wall which took them 17 days and 16 nights of bivouac with temperatures often dropping to 38 centigrade below zero. Mountaineers call the route now climbed for the first time by the three Germans "superdirettissima".

BRANDT TO VISIT

U.A.R.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (DPA).—West Berlin's Governing Mayor, Mr. Willy Brandt, has accepted an invitation by the UAR President, Mr. Nasser, to visit the UAR some time towards the end of March. A West Berlin City Government spokesman said here last night.

KENNEDY SUSPENDS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, (AP).—President Kennedy has suspended U.S. underground nuclear tests for the duration of the current Washington talks.

US Manned Flight To Moon

GRISSOM AND GLENN TO WORK ON PROJECT

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Two US astronauts, Virgil Grissom and John Glenn, were chosen yesterday to work on space projects intended to place a man on the moon within a few years.

The U.S. manned spacecraft centre here said that Grissom, who made a sub-orbital flight in Project Gemini programme under the two-man spacecraft would be put into orbit.

Glenn, first American to go into orbit last February, would work on project Apollo, a programme intended to send three men to the moon in flight starting in 1967.

Exchange Of Prisoners

AUSTRIA REFUSES CZECH OFFER

VIENNA, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Austria has "strictly refused" an offer from Czechoslovakia to exchange two or three Austrians in prison there for Frantisek Nesbadba, a Czech facing trial here as a spy, the newspaper Neue Kurier said yesterday.

Despite the refusal Czechoslovakia is trying to secure Nesbadba's release through the International Red Cross, the Kurier stated. It said documents found on him when he was arrested here last October, showed he had been sent here to gather information on Austria's defences.

A Justice Ministry official refused to comment on the report but said Nesbadba would be put on trial in the "immediate" future. Responsible quarters said the Austrians offered for in exchange had been jailed for smuggling and other criminal offences.

Mr. Kennedy announced the suspension while the recently resumed test ban talks by the USA the Soviet Union and Britain were in a week-end recess. Discussions will be resumed on Tuesday in New York. No progress has been reported from these talks.

Mr. Kennedy announced he has asked the Atomic Energy Commission to postpone the Nevada tests "during the present discussions." But he added: "We are maintaining the capability and readiness to resume our test programme at any time. We have no intention of again accepting an indefinite moratorium on testing. And if it is clear we cannot reach a workable agreement, we will act accordingly."

Administration sources cautioned against any conclusion that the President's gesture indicates any quick, favourable break in the talks or any high hopes for major concessions from Moscow.

Senator Humphrey, Democrat-Minnesota, Chairman of the Senate Disarmament Sub-committee, said in a statement the action shows "the President apparently feels the nuclear test talks...are serious. It is obvious he is willing to do all he can to co-operate and to bring about a favourable environment for the talks."

The President pointed reiteration of U.S. determination not to accept an indefinite moratorium apparently was intended to forestall criticism that his gesture on Saturday might lead toward another such informal understanding.

BANDITS KILL 20

IN COLOMBIA

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Troops were yesterday hunting bandits who murdered 20 people in attacks in south-west Colombia on Friday.

A pilot who saw one attack taking place as he was about to land, took off again to inform the military authorities.

Farmers Attend Conference On Wool Production

KABUL, Jan. 27.—Representatives of farmers and livestock owners from north, now in Kabul, attended a conference at the School of Veterinary Services on Thursday morning on Afghanistan's wool production. Answering questions at the end of the conference, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Adalat said that the latest steps taken by the Government in improving livestock production, specially the Karakul owners from north, now in Kabul, age the initiative taken by the farmers and livestock owners themselves in that direction. The agriculturalists later in the day attended a luncheon given in their honour by the acting Minister of Agriculture. On Thursday afternoon they visited the animal husbandry farm in Bini Hissar near Kabul.

China Eager For Settlement With India

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Nepal's Foreign Minister, Dr. Tulsi Giri, who arrived here last night from Peking where he signed a draft of the Sino-Nepalese border agreement, said he found the Chinese leaders "eager to come to a settlement with India" on their border dispute.

Dr. Giri said the Chinese Government's reluctance to accept all the Colombo conference proposals for settling the dispute should not be interpreted to mean that they were turning them down.

The Chinese leaders prefer to have negotiations with India and they accepted the Colombo proposals in principle to create the atmosphere for such negotiations, he added.

ADENAUER'S LETTER TO KENNEDY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—President Kennedy has received a letter from Dr. Adenauer which, according to informed sources here, told the President he had failed to persuade General de Gaulle to drop his opposition to Britain joining the Common Market.

Mr. Pierre Salinger, the White House spokesman said the West German Chancellor had written but did not comment on the substance of the message.

KENNEDY'S MESSAGE TO KING SAUD

AMMAN, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Mecca Radio said last night that King Saud of Saudi Arabia yesterday received a special message from President Kennedy in the clinic in Lausanne, Switzerland, where he is receiving medical treatment.

The contents of the message were not disclosed. The radio said that the U.S. ambassador to Switzerland, Mr. Robert McKinney, handed the message to the King who has been in the clinic since December 3.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27, (DPA).—Canadian and U.S. scientists are currently engaged in research to find appropriate methods allowing the early detection of forest fires with the help of artificial earth satellites. According to official Canadian statements announced here yesterday, first experiments were "rather encouraging."

Warning Against Doping

URIAGE LES BAINS, French Alps, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—A French professor yesterday warned that doping has killed many more young people "than thalidomide has produced monsters".

The professor, M. Jacques Boissier, of the Faculty of Medicine Paris, was speaking at the start of a two-day conference here of 200 athletes, doctors and lawyers, including delegates from Greece, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, Holland and Denmark as well as France.

Professor Boissier added: "It is necessary to tell sportsmen so that they know to what they are exposing themselves."

The conference follows incidents during last year's Tour de France cycle race, when a number of cyclists who took "pep" pills after one stage were unable to continue the following morning. Others had to drop out after only a few miles.

Another speaker, Dr. Pierre Dumas, chief doctor at the National School of Physical Education, called for a European Commission to be set up with a supervisory role to draw up a modern sports code.

Kenya's Progress To Independence

KAWAWA & OBOTE SATISFIED

NAIROBI, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, the Tanganyikan Vice-President, said on his return here from London yesterday that he and Mr. Milton Obote, the Uganda Prime Minister, are "happier about progress to Kenya's independence".

The two leaders met Mr. Macmillan, Britain's Prime Minister, and Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Secretary, and urged that independence for Kenya should be hastened.

Mr. Kawawa said he believed elections in Kenya should be held before the Budget "which usually comes in May". Mr. Kawawa said he told Mr. Sandys "we would not tolerate any unnecessary delay."

KENNEDY'S PLAN TO CUT TAXES CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—The U.S. Chamber of Commerce yesterday attacked President Kennedy's plan to cut taxes by \$10 billion because "the emphasis is almost entirely on the importance of consumer spending."

The Chamber, the first business organization to comment on the plan, said it failed to include promised benefits to encourage investment that would provide jobs, momentum, and growth.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JANUARY 27, 1963

INDIA'S REPUBLIC
DAY CELEBRATION

India yesterday celebrated 13th anniversary of its Republic Day. It was on this day 13 years ago that the Constitution of India came into force making the country a sovereign democratic republic. Ever since that day India has been following a policy of internal development at home and one of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence in conducting her foreign affairs. India participated in the Bandung Conference of April, 1955. She played an active role in the convening of the conference and in the outlining of the principles approved by it.

Afghanistan, being a friend of both India and the People's Republic of China, very much hopes that the Sino-Indian border dispute will be solved peacefully and through friendly negotiations between the two Governments. Both the Governments have accepted as the basis for starting negotiations the Colombo proposals outlined by the six Afro-Asian countries and delivered to the authorities in New Delhi and Peking by the Ceylonese Prime Minister. Peoples and nations who favour Asian solidarity and pursue a policy of peace cannot do better than to hope that the two great nations of the greatest continent will be able to resolve their differences at the negotiating table.

Afghanistan has had economic and cultural relations with India for many long years. These relations have been further strengthened and expanded during the past 15 years since India's independence. India has been a big buyer of Afghan fresh and dried fruit. Large quantities of Afghan fruit have been airlifted to India since the unilateral action of Pakistan in closing down Afghan consulates and trade agencies in that country and bringing about the Indo-closure of the border and the Afghan friendly relations will be further strengthened.

Encouraging Results Of
Fight Against Colonialism

By KHATAK

CONTEMPORARY history bears witness to the fact that the bulk of the day's news somehow or other is connected with either disarmament and nuclear test ban or the drama of the downfall of colonialism against the ever-rising tide of nationalism among the subjugated peoples and nations of the world. Without these major issues the flow of news will be limited to a few scientific adventures or the movement of political celebrities.

Some favourable developments have taken place in the field of nuclear test ban. Representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain are currently holding talks in New York to pave the way for the 17-nation Disarmament Committee, now in recess until February 12, to reach agreement when it reconvenes in Geneva. This, in addition to the fact that the Soviet Union has accepted the principle of on-site inspection, the only agreement in the way of a test ban agreement, and has agreed to three inspections a year by the use of arms, because it has given rise to great hope and optimism. Should the present favourable trend continue 1963 will go down in history as a year in which man consciously put an end to deliberate contamination of the atmosphere. An agreement banning nuclear tests in all environments will no doubt pave the way for achieving the greater idea of general and complete disarmament.

As regards the fight against colonialism one can only say that the developments so far have been very encouraging. The fact that an independent Algeria is now striving on the path of national reconstruction and that Katanga is being reintegrated to the rest of an independent Congo should convince the peoples and nations still fighting against foreign intruders that their struggle Britain has promised to grant in-

Text Of Franco-German
Co-operation Treaty

3. With regard to aid to developing countries, the two Governments will systematically compare their programmes with a view to maintaining close co-ordination. They will study the possibility of undertaking joint projects. Several ministerial departments being competent for these questions, on the French side as on the German side, it will be for the two Foreign Ministers to determine together the practical bases of this collaboration.

4. The two Governments will study jointly the means of reinforcing their co-operation in other important sectors of economic policy, such as agricultural and forestry policy, energy, the problems of communications and transport and industrial development, within the framework of the Common Market, as well as the policy of export credits.

(b) Defence: 1—The objects pursued in this field will be the following:

1—In the bill of strategy and tactics the competent authorities of the two countries will endeavour to bring their doctrines closer together with a view to reading common conceptions. Franco-German institutes of defence research will be set up.

2—Exchanges of personnel between the armies will be increased. They will concern in particular instructors and students of the general staff colleges. They can include the temporary detachment of entire units. In order to facilitate these exchanges an effort will be made by both sides with a view to the practical teaching of the languages to the trainees.

3—With regard to armaments the two Governments will endeavour to organize work in common from the state of drawing up appropriate armament plans and of the preparation of plans of financing them.

To this end mixed commissions will study current researches on these plans in the two countries

Central Africa

The fabric of the artificially created Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is rapidly deteriorating and the three components of that monstrous edifice of white supremacy in Africa are sure to regain their national identity and independence very soon. The Federation it may be recalled was created ten years ago for the purpose of free exploitation of the wealth of that part of Africa by the white settlers.

The armed struggle of the States and Britain are currently against the Portuguese regime of Dr. Salazar since March, 1961, has first and then decide about their future. Perhaps they want to enter the federation with an independent voice and not under conditions when their policies are controlled from London. The eight million people in Pakhtunistan, too, are struggling for their independence from Pakistani rule and want to exercise their right to self-determination. These people are being forcibly kept under subjugation by the Government of Pakistan. Their leaders are being imprisoned and all sorts of aggressions are committed against their territory. The defenceless people of Pakhtunistan have been waging a resolute struggle and their voices raised in demand of their independence add to the general tempo of the voices raised by oppressed people throughout the world. Sooner or later these voices will be changed to cheers celebrating the attainment of the goal for which they are being raised and then it is hoped a community of free and equal nations would set forth to launch an all-out campaign against man's triple enemies—poverty, illiteracy and disease, in a tranquil and disarm-

ment world. Dissatisfaction is also growing against the racial policies of Dr. Verwoerd in South Africa which ignored all UN demands for abandoning its apartheid policy. The South African Government has yet to give up, in addition to the illegal rule over the vast territory of racial segregation, the South West African regions, now striving on the path of mandatory territory previously entrusted to it by the world organization.

Kenya, a British possession in Africa, is yet another country nations still fighting against foreign intruders that their struggle

THE PRESS AND
RADIO
AT A GLANCE

Thursday's Islam in its editorial

welcomed the news of graduates from the College of Pharmacology meeting high officials to discuss their future assignments. The College of Pharmacology, says the paper, is relatively new and its role in the advancement of modern medicine very important. Physicians and pharmacologists had responsibilities which were complementary to one other. A prescription will prove effective only if the person at the dispensary knows his job well and carries it out with utmost zeal and care. Foreign companies throughout the world engaged in manufacturing medicine publicize their products through colourful advertisements. Since man is naturally interested in his health and well-being he is liable to fall a prey to such advertisements and start taking medicine without the consultation of a qualified physician. This is dangerous, it is only through a reliable organization run by well-trained pharmacologists that it is possible to safeguard against the import of fancy and fake drugs and consequently protect public health. In addition to this the graduates from this college should be able to help in manufacturing most of the vital medicaments and save the country a lot of foreign currency now spent on the import of medicine.

Yesterday's Islam in its editorial congratulated the Indian people and Government on the occasion of the 15th Republic Day anniversary of India and expressed the hope for that country's progress and prosperity and the further strengthening of Indo-Afghan friendly relations.

Radio Kabul in its commentary yesterday said: Friday's agreement of the Indian Parliament to the proposals of the Colombo Conference and regards the Sino-Indian border dispute has given rise to fresh hopes for the complete solution of differences between the two Asian countries as the two leading members of the Bandung conference and pioneers in drafting the five principles of peaceful co-existence. The Indian Parliament approved the proposals with 349 votes in favour and 59 against. This approval allowed the Indian Government to communicate its acceptance of the proposals as the basis of negotiations to Mrs. Bandaranaike who took the proposals to Peking and Delhi. Participants of the Colombo conference have urged both sides to refrain from further military clashes along the entire Sino-Indian border. In addition to this the proposals urge the holding of reasonable steps for the commencement of negotiations. Thus the Colombo Powers are not suggesting any solutions for the Sino-Indian border problem but have paved the way for the two conflicting parties to reach an agreement. The acceptance of withdrawing to the positions held before September 6, 1962, by China and the acceptance by both India and China of creating a 20 km demilitarized zone along the entire border and under the supervision of both India and China are expected to welcome the proposals and allow the problem to be solved at a conference table. They should tackle the problem with broadmindedness and a will to examine with other Governments who are responsible in this and bloodshed is not only incapable, the possibility of introduction of a system which will achieve of this aim, it might trigger a world In all establishments of higher wide

Confid on Page 4)

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RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
On 31 Metre Band for South
East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
7-00-7-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
7-30-8-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT
on 63 Metre Band.
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40;
article on "Afghanistan today" 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63
Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.
Western Music:
9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.
11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed
programme).
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 1-00; Arr. 2-50.
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 11-40; Arr. 1-00.
Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 12-30 a.m.; Arr. 2-00 p.m.

T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11-30.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20159-24041
Traffic 20159-24041
Airport 22318
Ariana Booking Office 24731-

Pharmacies

Posarlai 22819
Haidar 22854
Humayoun 20624



A scene of the South African Grand Prix at East London—the race which decided the World Racing Drivers' Championship for 1962, and made Graham Hill winner of the coveted title.

Geological Characteristics
Of Kabul

Kabul is a city situated in one of the higher basins on the southern slopes of the Hindukush. Its geological history is related to the formation of the Hindukush ranges. It is thus necessary to briefly study the geological formation of the mighty Hindukush. The Hindukush range is a link in a long chain of mountains beginning from the coast of Turkey into the Indus. This flow of the water has originally been the cause of the formation of the second geological period Kabul plateau which, by virtue of the thick layers of organic matters deposited all over it has been turned into a fertile plateau. The rich soil of Chardesh, She-waki, Kohdaman etc. is a proof of the rich organic deposits in the remote part.

Edward Suess has termed the region as Tethys. The Hindukush range was formed during the third geological period, i.e., Cenozoic. Its formation conforms to that of the European Alps. Today it is mainly composed of meta-morphic and subsidiary rocks. After formation, the surface of the Hindukush Bibi Mahro, Kolalo Pushta underwent the process of erosion (round-back), etc., and the As-sherardarwaza mountains and mountains changed tremendously. Today's river beds did not geological period and later lost exist there. The Hindukush some of their height through the range and its sister ranges had passage of time.

Created by lofty mountains. Snow And Rain
Kabul is situated between two mountains, Asmai and Sherardarwaza and on the two sides of the upper reaches of the Hindukush. It is situated on 34°33' latitude north and 69°12' longitude east of Greenwich. It is the pleistocene period when the 6,900 feet (1,768 metres) above sea-level. Of late the city has been running waters. The passage spread around Asmai in such a way that the mountain has very nearly occupied the heart of the city. Sherardarwaza lies along its southern edges slopes downward toward the east to form the Jade hill, once the "acropolis" of Kabul known as Bala Hissar, 150 Arab conquest of the heart of the two mountains close in on the ancient name of Ghazni. These basins. Meanwhile water began to overflow the rims of these basins into adjacent valleys of lower altitudes.

These overflows spread over a wide bed and during the course of time ate their way into gorges. These in turn were left above the water-level when the waters Balahissar eroded further their beds. These were the original plateaus nearer its base. The deposits of organic matter over these plateaus vities. The historic citadel and oasis helped to form agricultural Balahissar further adds to the

Potolamy's mention of Kabul as "Kaboura" and his naming the Kabulis as "Kabulitai" are quite close to the present day usage even though it cannot be the last word on the subject.

Modern Science

In Holland

Situated at an age-old junction of trade routes and international highways, Holland feels that it now has a still more active role in the economic development of Europe and the world.

The necessity to enlarge the national means of subsistence has confronted economic science with the task of exploring and helping to pave new ways of economic development through research and speculation. Amongst other things this has led to specialization in econometrics, a branch of science concerned with the functional and quantitative analysis of the national economy as a whole. With the aid of the results provided by this macro-economic approach, the government and the business world can decide their line of policy. And it is only natural that every aspect of European integration should be studied in this connection.

But Holland has always looked beyond both national and European frontiers. The world was and still is its import and export market. Now that the future of the world economy is so closely bound up with the expansion of the developing countries—many of which have recently become independent states—the Dutch economist are likewise devoting attention to the problems of technical assistance for these countries. At the Netherlands School of Economics in Rotterdam, an institute directed by an economist of world-wide repute concentrates on this special facet of economic research. It is not at all surprising that at the ancient university of Leyden a separate Africa Institute specializes not only in the economic but also in the legal, sociological and ethnographical aspects: for centuries past Holland has borne responsibility for the administration of overseas territories, and since the end of last century it has felt obliged to conduct the process of emancipation of the peoples of these territories on a scientific basis. Now that the decolonization is almost completed, Holland wishes to place its wealth of scientific experience as regards administration, economics, language and culture freely at the service of the developing countries that want to draw upon it. This year, for instance, an expert mission from Amsterdam University is advising the new African state of Somalia on the organization of the university system in that country.

Greater Viability
The necessity of greater viability for Holland itself still confronts Dutch scientists with enormous tasks. To protect this country, much of which lies below sea level and suffered tremendous damage in the flood disaster of February 1953, a gigantic hydraulic engineering project must be carried out: under this "Delta Plan" the tidal estuaries in the south-east corner of Holland are being sealed off and at the same time the whole water economy of the country will be regulated with a view to agricultural interests, the supply of drinking-water and the provision of new recreation facilities for the growing population. Every section of the Delta Plan is based on the results of exhaustive scientific research conducted in the Hydraulics Laboratory of the Technological University at Delft. Meanwhile the reclamation of the former Zuider Zee (now called the Yssel Lake) is being continued on the same scientific basis.

Confid on Page 4)

PRESS AND RADIO De Gaulle's Attitude To Kabul News In British Entry Into E.C.M. Condemned

(Contd. from page 2)

human survival. When such great risks are involved, amendment of rigid stands become necessary, specially if such an amendment would not harm any side.

We hope that our Indian and Chinese friends by responding positively to the efforts of the Colombo Powers and to their own desires for the safeguarding of peace and tranquillity, would solve their differences peacefully and demonstrate to the world that a conference table is the best place for solving differences and not the battleground with all its grave consequences.

FRANCO-GERMAN TREATY

(Contd. from page 2)

learning it will be of advantage to arrange practical instruction of the French language in Germany and of the German language in France, open to all students.

(b)—The problem of equivalences:

The competent authorities in the countries will be asked to speed up the adoption of arrangements ensuring the terms of the South African heavyweight study, examinations, university awards and diplomas correspond.

(c)—Co-operation on scientific research.

Research organizations and scientific institutions will develop their contacts, beginning with the fullest possible exchange of information. Co-ordinated research programmes will be set up in disciplines where this is feasible.

2—Young people in the two countries will be given every opportunity to strengthen the bonds which link them and to increase mutual co-operation. In particular, collective exchanges will be increased.

A body for developing these opportunities and promoting the exchanges will be set up by the two countries with a single administrative council in charge. This organization will have at its disposal a joint Franco-German fund to be used for exchanges between the two countries of school-children, students, young, artisans and workers.

III—Final arrangements:

1—The necessary directives will be issued in each country to implement immediately everything mentioned above.

2—The two Governments will keep member Governments of the European communities informed of the development of Franco-German co-operations.

3—Apart from those clauses covering defence, the present treaty will also apply to the Berlin land (capital) unless a declaration to the contrary is made by the Government of the German Federal Republic to the Government of the French Republic in the three months following the entry into force of the present treaty.

4—The two Governments can make those arrangements which appear necessary for the implementation of the present treaty.

5—The present treaty will enter into force as soon as each of the two Governments has informed the other that the conditions necessary for this in either country have been fulfilled.

(Concluded)

SAN REMO, Italy, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—The International Council of the European Movement yesterday condemned President de Gaulle's attitude towards British entry into the Common Market, and urged continuation of the Brussels negotiations until success is reached.

A resolution approved unanimously at its meeting here said the suspension of the negotiations would create conflicts within the Six which might destroy what had already been achieved.

The meeting, under the chairmanship of M. Maurice Faure, a former French Foreign Minister, included a British delegation led by Sir Edward Beddington-Benres.

The European movement is an international group consisting of members from various European bodies. It convened the Congress of Europe which in 1948 made recommendations leading to the Council of Europe.

New S. African Boxing Champion

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Stoffel Willemse won the South African heavyweight boxing title last night when he knocked out the holder, Daan Bekker, in the seventh round here of a scheduled 12-round fight.

Bekker won the silver medal at the 1960 Rome Olympics.

LEUKAEMIA CASES ON THE INCREASE

GENEVA, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Leukaemia, the normally fatal blood disease, is on the rise throughout the world but its victims vary according to race and where they live, the World Health Organization said here yesterday.

The current issue of its magazine World Health reported that the disease was particularly serious in Denmark and among Israelis, while the Jewish population of New York was twice as badly affected as the rest of the city's inhabitants.

Nationalists Destroy Bridge

KABUL, Jan. 27.—A report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan states that on January 19 a group of Touri nationalists destroyed a good part of a concrete bridge in the Mangak area with the use of explosives. Another report from Central Independent Pakhtunistan states that on January 15 a group of Bololzai nationalists led by Mullah Sherah Jangi threw a handgrenade on the water supply guards at the Jandola military post injuring three of them severely.

MOVIE STAR'S 30-HOUR NIGHTMARE

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Jan. 27, (AP).—Movie actress Jean Seberg left here yesterday by train for Madrid after a 30-hour nightmare with 121 other passengers aboard a Spanish ferryboat which ran aground in a violent windstorm on Wednesday in this Mediterranean Bay.

Officials of the owners of the ferryboat Ciudad de Tarifa said Miss Seberg was well when she boarded the Madrid train.

MODERN SCIENCE IN HOLLAND

(Contd. from Page 3)

These vast projects of a tiny country are made possible by a combination of technical science and age-old engineering skill, developed in the course of past centuries under the constant threat of inundations.

From this technological tradition, the technical sciences in general and their many specialized branches have attained a re-progress that an institution similar to the one in Delft has recently been established in the industrial centre of Eindhoven, while within a few years the manufacturing region of Twente will have a third Technological University to strengthen scientific arsenal of the Netherlands.

The viability of a country, however, is partly determined by the ability of the nation to adapt its human relations—and industrial relations in particular—to the dynamism of modern times in such a way that the "climate" within the community is as favourable as possible; social conflict must be avoided (so far Holland has been exceptionally successful in this respect) and social growth disturbances of all kinds must be eliminated.

Social Engineering

During the post-war years the need for such "social engineering" has greatly stimulated the development of the social sciences in the widest sense: sociology, social psychology, social medicine, mass communication, law (including labour law), cultural anthropology and social geography are now among the subjects taught at the Dutch universities. Scientific institutes attached to the universities form the "workshops" in which social science research and theoretical development go hand in hand. The pre-war lag in the practical application of the social sciences has thus been rapidly wiped out since the end of World War II.

The applied sciences, however, have only been able to make such progress because pure science has furnished and still furnishes the requisite groundwork in this country. In that respect Holland has a distinguished tradition, as is evident from the more fact that in the past half-century nine Dutch scientists have been awarded Nobel prizes: five for physics, two for chemistry and two for medicine.

(To be Concluded)

CAIRO, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Sayed Nofal, the Arab League Assistant Secretary-General, said here yesterday that he had informed member States that "that unless they contribute a token unit to replace the present force in Kuwait, this will be the end of the Arab League force there."

KABUL, Jan. 27.—Afghanistan will attend the ECAFE conference on industries and natural resources due to be opened in Bangkok on February 8. The Afghan delegation composed of Dr. Mohammad Nawaz, Director of the Mines and Industries section in the Ministry of Planning and Mr. Mir Mohammad Siddik Ferhang, chief of the Planning Department and adviser to the Ministry of Mines and Industries, is due to leave for Thailand this week.

KABUL, Jan. 27.—Dr. Kakar, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, left Kabul for West Germany at the invitation of the Federal German Government. The two deans will inspect Bonn and Cologne universities during their stay in the Federal Republic of Germany. It may be recalled that the two faculties have signed an affiliation agreement under the terms of which the educational standards will be raised to that of universities in Bonn and Cologne.

FAIZABAD, Jan. 27.—A youth club was opened in Ishkashim recently by the Rural Development Project authorities in that area. There are 40 members of the club. The ceremony was attended by the local magistrate and a large number of dignitaries.

KABUL, Jan. 27.—A course for training community leaders which was launched at the rural training centre of Gulzar two weeks ago ended on Thursday.

KABUL, Jan. 27.—Thirty-five graduates from the Faculty of Medicine this year have been given their assignments in clinics in the capital as well as in the provinces.

The Story Of A Soviet Currency Speculator

MOSCOW, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—A "vampire" currency speculator in Leningrad who cheated people of "millions" hid some of his haul of gold in his daughter's grave, the Government newspaper Izvestia said yesterday. It did not explain how the man, named only as Zuikov, amassed his wealth.

He possessed "more than a thousand coins of the Tsarist mint, valuable diamonds, several thousand American dollars, a huge medal of pure gold and a bas relief of Emperor Alexander II, it said.

In his room, hung with famous painters, gold was stored in milk cans.

Izvestia said that Zuikov had been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for theft and bribery in 1934, but was released after two years when he promised to go straight.



PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. English film **THE SANDS OF DESERT**; starring Sarah Branch and Charlie Drake.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 3-30, 8-00 and 10-00 p.m. Russian film **SPONGE HUNTERS** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 3-30 and 10-30 p.m. Russian film **THE STORY OF A MISERABLE** with translation in Persian.

At 3-30 and 10-00 p.m. American film **PLEASE DO NOT EAT DAISIES**.

Stevenson's Reported Resignation Denied

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, (DPA).—The US White House last night denied rumours that the American chief UN delegate, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, had submitted his resignation from this post. The White House spokesman emphasized that Mr. Stevenson "intends to stay on and the President wants him to stay on."

CAIRO, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Mr. Abdel Hassouna, the Arab League Secretary-General, said here yesterday that he had received no official notification from Syria concerning its decision to "sever all relations with the League's Central Israel Boycott office."

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

'KADS' PLAY

Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society (KADS) presents "The Lady's Not for Burning", a romantic comedy by Christopher Fry.

Place: Kads Theatre (International School) Shar-i-Nau.
Time 8 p.m. February 7, 8, 9, 10.
Tickets from American Embassy or U.S.I.S. Library.
Members—20 Afs.
Non-members—50 Afs.

FOR SALE

Ford Zephyr Saloon 1961. 6 cyl. 6 seater Mileage 18000. In perfect mechanical condition. Contact O'Connor, British Embassy, Tel. 20512.

FOR SALE

Ford Anglia, 1961. Model, Heavy duty suspension mileage under 12,000. Enquiries, Taylor, British Embassy. Tel. 20512.

LOST

Afghan hound. Light brown colour. Short hair on back, long hair on legs. Answers to name of Khyber. Braided leather choke collar. Afs. 500 reward for recovery. Harlow R. Richardson, PAS/USAID, Phone: 21324; Res. 22497.